

PUBLISHED

DAILY.

BOMBAY

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1841.

GAZETTE

Vol. LIII.

Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum.

New Series No. 4.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are :

6 Annas per line for a first insertion.

3 do. do. for a second do.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

From and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.
Bombay, July 1, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors and two Pressmen—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.
*July 2d, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE Press has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*. included in the charge
To Non-Subscribers..... Rupee per Copy.
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Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

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THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack..... Rs. 2
Printing..... Ditto..... „ 3
Gentlemen's..... Ditto..... „ 1 1/2
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Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

Gazette Office, July 1, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend for the half year ending the 30th Ultimo, of Twenty five Rupees per Share, being at the rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock of the Bank, will be paid to the Proprietors on and after Thursday the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th instant, until the payment of the dividend as above.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. CARGILL,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3d July 1841.

THE BANK.		BALANCE OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY, ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1841.	
Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Government Securities and Cash on hand.....	57,96,375	Bank Post Bills and Notes in circulation, and all other liabilities.....	26,41,678
Cash Credits and Loans on deposit.....	10,55,890	Net Stock.....	53,76,457
Government Bills discounted.....	2,04,544		
Private Bills.....	9,37,870		
Dead Stock.....	23,524		
	80,18,136		80,18,136
		Co.'s Rupees.....	
PROFIT AND LOSS.		By Balance of unappropriated Profits, 31st December 1840.....	
To six months dividend on the amount of Capital at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.....	1,30,625	By Net Profits of the half year, ending 30th June 1841, after paying all the current expenses of the Bank.....	1,18,408
			1,51,457
		Co.'s Rupees.....	

Published by order of the Directors.
W. W. CARGILL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. STUART,
Accountant.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2
Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... R. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Respondentia

Bonds, each..... R. 1
Ship's Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance..... „ 1
Bills of Exchange, per set..... „ 8
Interest Bonds..... „ 8
Bills of Lading, each..... „ 8
Powers of Attorney..... „ 8

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, June 23.

We have received several other accounts of the engagement between Col. Wymer's force, and the Ghiljies at Assea and our correspondents deserve our thanks for the haste they have evinced in giving us the information, but though they afford a few particulars omitted in our Extra of last Friday, they do not differ in any respect. The Ghiljies it appears, came down upon Colonel Wymer's force on the 29th ultimo, and about 6 in the evening attacked our troops, the engagement lasted till eleven when the Ghiljies retired leaving 70 men dead on the field, the number of the assailants is given by all our correspondents from 4 to 5000. The killed and wounded on our side amount to the number we at first gave out, no Officers met with accidents. Lieutenant J. Waterfield was struck by a spent ball, but not hurt, and Captain Scott was rushed upon by a Ghiljie who attempted to cut him down, a sepoy, however, bayoneted him. The Douranies, who have hitherto been at enmity with the Ghiljies, are said to have mingled with them in this affair. Colonel Wymer marched the following morning for Kelat-i-Ghiljie and came upon Captain Macan, sadly annoyed, of course, that he had no part in the affair. Every one speaks in high terms of the coolness and admirable arrangements of the Colonel, and the following order issued by him proves how well his example was imitated, and how the services of both Officers and men were appreciated by him. The perusal of it will be most gratifying to those of this station who remember their old friends :—

EXTRACT DETACHMENT ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL WYMER, COMMANDING CAMP, ASSEAH HAZARAH, 30TH MAY 1841.

Lieut. Col. Wymer has the greatest satisfaction in giving publicity in Detachment orders of the very high sense he entertains of the steady and soldier-like conduct of the Detachment under his Command, in the affair of last evening at "Asseah Hazarah" who by their gallantry and conduct, repulsed the repeated attacks on the Convoy, made by the united forces of the Ghiljies—amounting, it is said, to near 5,000 men, headed by their two most celebrated Chiefs, Khan and the "Gooroo" after 3 1/2 hours of fighting. The desperate and continued attacks of the enemy—favored by the nature of the ground—were repulsed by the small party of the troops—appointed for the Convoy's protection, consisting of two Horse Artillery guns under Lieut. Hawkins, a Wing of the 1st Shah's Cavalry under the Command of Capt. Leeson, a Detachment of 21 men of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, and four Companies 38th Regt. N. I.

The very scientific manner in which this small detachment was simultaneously assailed on both flanks and centre by three dense columns, consisting of Horse and Foot, called forth the most determined resistance from the mere handful

TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A highly respectable English Girl who has been five years with a Lady, is desirous of going with a family or Lady to England, or to take charge of Children. Apply at this Office.

of men opposed to them, and which was most conspicuously displayed in the complete discomfiture of the enemy—compelling them to withdraw their forces to a still more favorable point, from whence they poured forth a galling fire on their opponents under cover of ravines—they renewed their attacks as circumstances seemed to favor their designs, till at length they finally withdrew on the frustration of all their well concerted plans for the extermination of the little Band opposed to them, which was employed in the very arduous duty of defending itself and the extensive Convoy committed to its charge.

It now becomes the most agreeable and gratifying part of Lieut. Colonel Wymer's duty to express in detachment orders, the high sense he entertains of the gallantry of the different European Officers he had the honor to command in the unequal contest of yesterday, and to request their acceptance of his best and most cordial thanks for the support they so willingly yielded on the occasion above alluded to. Too much cannot be said for the scientific and destructive manner in which the Artillery practice was conducted by Lieut. Hawkins Commanding, which created awful havoc in the lines of the enemy to the admiration of all present. The broken nature of the ground, in which the action took place, was too unfavorable to admit of any extensive display of Cavalry movement—they had however one opportunity of charging the enemy, which charge was perfectly successful and prevented any renewal of attack in that quarter—one hundred and fifty of the Cavalry were also distributed round the Camp, and their good conduct drew forth the praise of the Officer under whose immediate Command they were, and all that could be done by that branch of the service, was most ably effected by Capt. Leeson in Command—assisted by Lieut. Moorcroft of the Madras Army who volunteered his services. To Capt. Leeson great praise is due for the expert manner in which the arduous duty of patrolling the hills right and left of the roads from the period of the Convoy's marching from Candahar was conducted.

To Capt. Scott in immediate Command of the Wing of the 38th, Lieut. Colonel Wymer feels much indebted for the valuable assistance he received from him, and for which he thus publicly tenders his unfeigned thanks, and the same is not less due to Lieuts. Pocklington, Tytler and Farquharson for the very attentive manner in which they conducted the duties of the posts assigned to their charge, each of which had its due effect in repelling the repeated and furious attacks of the enemy—for a period of nearly 4 hours. To Lieutenant Waterfield, acting Adjutant 38th N. I. Lieutenant Colonel Wymer also feels himself much indebted for the various aid afforded him, and the expeditious manner in which the sudden calls for reinforcement were so readily obeyed. Lieut. Jerome, Staff Officer to the Detachment, has during this affair, proved of the greatest use to the Lieut. Colonel from his knowledge of the Persian language and the duties appertaining to his office. Dr Jacob's professional skill and attention to the wounded on both sides need no encomiums from the Commanding Officers' pen—they have been all he could wish. To the whole of the Commissioned and non-Commissioned European and Native Officers and soldiers Lieut. Colonel Wymer offers his most sincere praise and thanks for the great exertions manifested by them in the trying contest.

Mookloor, about 6 marches from Ghuzni, and nearly as many from Kelat-i-Ghiljic is to be the station of the wing of the 16th N. I. and the 5th Cavalry, that they may be at hand should there again be necessity for their services, which is not very improbable. The 43d N. I. from Candahar and Colonel Wymer's detachment, it is supposed, will also join them and the whole will remain encamped until it be necessary to seek for winter quarters, about which time, it is expected, should matters have become tranquil, that the 16th and 43d Regiments N. I. with the other corps, who have had their spell of service will return to the provinces. Captain Macan, it would appear, has been much hampered in his movements by the political Officer of the district, who would not allow him to drive off the Ghiljies when they threatened the fort, it may however, be doubted, whether the Captain acted wisely in pursuing them as he did and halting half way, it is unfortunate as it turned out, for the Ghiljies would no doubt have been between two fires and must have suffered dreadfully and perhaps have been utterly destroyed. Kelat-i-Ghiljic is to be rendered a strong place, and is to be armed with two of the 18 pounders now at Candahar, and half the European Artillery Company will be stationed with the guns. The position is a very strong one, always provided the assailants have no Artillery. It is supposed that it will be tenable against any Afghan Army. The hill on which it stands is elevated one hundred feet above the plains, and about its centre, uprises a broken cone forming a kind of citadel 60 feet higher. At the foot of the cone a beautiful spring gushes from the hillside affording water for the garrison, but nine heights in their vicinity command many portions of the works, and on that account it is probable that the fortifications erected and now in progress will not be of a very permanent nature. The position is, however, at present of very great importance and will always serve as a check upon the rebellions of the Ghiljies, and to keep up a chain of connexion between Cabul and Candahar, to which Mookloor, mentioned above, it is believed will form another link, and thus the whole distance will be divided into portions of 100—60—70 and 80 miles.

Our letters from Cabul do not contain much news beyond the details of the engagement at Kelat-i-Ghiljic, but the country round about that city appears to be infested with vagabonds, so much so, that it is perilous to move out beyond the line of Sentries who have even been fired at.

On dit, that Colonel Valiant has been placed on the half pay list, for the part he took in the Clibborne Commission? this we can scarcely believe, if the report be true, what Officer will deliver himself of what he conceives his conscientious opinion?

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 18.

As no change can possibly be for the worse that rids us of that 'eminent person,' Capt. Elliot, we should have hailed with patriotic satisfaction, the appointment to the Plenipotentiaryship, of a Mr. Smith, or a Mr. Jones, or a Mr.

Brown, or a Mr. Robinson, though we had never before heard of the selected individual, therefore, of course we think it matter for rejoicing that the new manager is Sir H. Pottinger, who is known to be an officer of talent, and of considerable diplomatic experience. But for all this we are not prepared to say that a better selection—for the particular purpose—might not easily have been made; for although we believe the Colonel to possess both vigor and determination, yet we are not equally disposed to give him credit for that degree of judgment and temper which we consider the exigency to require, and we think, besides, that the not combining the full diplomatic and commendatory powers in the same person, in such a case as this, where (if the fiddle-faddle system is to cease) negotiation must be preceded by coercion and conquest, and where at last terms of peace should be dictated by us at the sword's point instead of being protocolled and manifested about, in the usual cabinet fashion, is a faulty arrangement which may produce the worst results. We are not aware what sort of a man Sir William Parker is in his public character, but if he have great capacity he should have had sole and full authority: and if he have not, he will be worse than useless—submitting perhaps to be a mere cipher, but unable to influence beneficially the conduct of the war. We felt tolerably certain that he would come out, and expressed ourselves accordingly, some time back, when our contemporaries, guided by the home newspaper gossip only, were inclined to think that he would not; but we certainly had hopes that there would not have been any 'divided duty,' nor even what is called a 'joint,' plenipotentiary in which the real practical power must either centre in the abler of the two, or there must be bickerings and jealousies which retard and for a time defeat the public service; but as our hopes have not been realised, we must reduce them now to a mere hoping for the best, though our fears are that the China war will yet be much protracted, and heaps of treasure expended on it, which a better system of carrying it on might save. It began in a shilly-shally way, and that original error has continued to pervade it, nor has it ever exceeded that emasculated degree of hostility which the Duke denominated 'a little war,' and in which the 'might of England' can never be put forth.

HURKARU, JUNE 21.

We understand, that Mr. Curnin has been reinstated by the Court of Directors in his office of Assay-Master; and that he will speedily return to resume his duties.

We hear, that Sir Henry Pottinger received his credentials, as Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Affairs, in China, on the 3d ultimo. He is to have it all to himself.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—The freshes have set in, and the water yesterday became discoloured. The bore, also, came in with considerable violence, and a boat with about thirty natives on board, was caught and upset by it. A quarter of an hour after the accident, several dingies pushed off to rescue the unfortunate people, who were struggling in the water, but not more than ten were saved. The bore will be stronger to-day, and it would be well if the police were to interfere, to prevent over-laden boats from putting off from the shore, about the time it is expected.

COMMITTAL FOR FORGERY.—An East Indian young man named Parmer, was committed to take his trial at the ensuing sessions, for forgery. He has been in custody for the last forty-three days, pending an enquiry on a charge of robbery brought against him by a Mrs. Crawley. The husband of this person, who is a mate on board of one of the steamers, having just come back to town, preferred this fresh charge of forgery against Parmer. It appears that Parmer had been living in the house of the prosecutor, and in May last took a letter purporting to be written by Mr. Crawley, denies all knowledge of it, to George Smith, shop keeper in Cossitollah. The letter was for a couple of bottles of sherry, a bottle of claret, and a bottle of beer. On delivering the note the goods were given to Parmer. A few days after Parmer took a similar letter to Smith's shop for farther goods, which were also delivered. At the time of this second note being presented, Mr. Crawley was not in Calcutta. On the bills for the above articles being presented, it led to the discovery of the imposition by Parmer. He however, denies the whole charge, and attributes its fabrication to malicious feelings on the part of Mr. Crawley and his wife.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, JUNE 21.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night the 15th Instant, a daring robbery was committed in the house of Rajah Kally Shunker Ghosal, at Bhokeyloss, Kidderpore. The thieves effected an entrance through a perforation in the brick wall and went into the apartments for the Rajah's Dewan, Gobindo Nundee, and rummaged several chests and boxes, and took away property and cash amounting to nearly one thousand rupees; viz. a pair of Cashmere Shawls, cash in notes and silver about five hundred rupees, wearing apparel, gold and silver ornaments, &c. The Rajah and the Police are all on the alert—endeavouring to trace out the robbers, but nothing has yet transpired, and there is no possibility of their getting any clue that may lead to their apprehension, although some people have been taken into custody on suspicion.

RESIDENCE FOR THE NUNS.—It is with infinite satisfaction we have to announce that negotiations have been concluded by the Right Rev. Dr. Carew for the purchase of that splendid three storied mansion, No. 5. Middleton Row, Chowringhee, well known as the property and residence of the late Mr. William Leycester, Chief Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. It is a noble building,—spacious, and well adapted for the residence of our future Nuns and for purposes of a Seminary: it stands on eight bigghas of ground well laid out with choice trees and shrubberies. The purchase money is forty thousand rupees.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE NUNS.

T. E. M. Turton, Esq.	Rs 260
Mrs. L. King	20
C. G. Birch, Esq.	25
Collection last Sunday,	62
Catholic Herald.	

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 21.

There is evidently something rotten in the system of manning vessels in the port of Calcutta. The *Oriental Observer* (when under the management of the Editor of this paper, which it now is not,) drew attention to the conduct of the Ghaut syrangs, and suggested a plan whereby the practice of shipping landmen in the shape of syces, khansamas, bearers, as 'able seamen' might be effectually checked. The shame does not, however, appear to have attracted notice in the proper quarter or—what is more likely under present circumstances,—the ghaut syrangs have conspired to prevent its due execution. No crews of any description are now apparently to be had! The *Amherst*, the *John Adams*, the *Water Lily*, and the *Buccaneer*, are all detained for want of lascars, the latter having been obliged to return to Calcutta, after proceeding down the river, in expectation of the crews being sent to them.

We cannot at this moment suggest any other remedy for the evil than that which we proposed before, but we shall be happy to receive the suggestions of intelligent correspondents on the subject, and, in the mean time, would submit to the master-attendant the propriety of his setting his wits to work to devise some scheme that may spare the mercantile community the loss and inconvenience to which they are now subjected.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, JUNE 18.

POLICE OFFICE, JUNE 17.

Before C. K. Robinson, Esq.

The Fight between the Blue Jackets and the syces. The case of the fight between some of the inmates of the Sailors' Home was heard this day, none of the syces appeared—About fourteen Sailors were in attendance; they, it appeared, were in the Town Guard all night on Tuesday, and released upon bail yesterday.

About four Chokeedars deposed that about 5 o'clock last Tuesday evening, they were called away from their Station (Chandnee Thannah) consequent on a row that was taking place between some sailors and the Syces in the Livery Stables kept by a Mogul behind the Sailors' Home, they went with Constable Street and saw the Jacks putting their fists to good account "fore and aft;" some had clubs in their hands and on Streets's attempting to take the sticks away from them, they, *sans ceremonie* "served him out." Street stated that he got a few blows from some of the Jacks, but could not recognise any of them—seeing such a formidable host, he sent for Constable Stevens. Stevens said that when he went to the place he saw a shower of stones coming from the back part of the Sailors' Home into the said Stables; and perceived about six or eight seamen coming from the direction of the sailors's Home, armed with sticks; he asked for the sticks, and the men gave them up, and he took them (the men and the sticks too) to Mr. McCann, and put them into the Town Guard. He could not recognise the men.

Mr. Robison wanted to know how the row originated; one of the tars stated that he and two others were passing Goomgur, and to use his own words, a tall man, who was dressed in a red gown and smoking a hubble-bubble, came up and struck his ship-mate Middleton Cross on the head, which stunned him; he turned round to his companion and said "can you see a ship mate treated so, I said I be d—d if I do," in the mean time a number of Natives collected and attacked them right and left, and they acted on the defensive. Their shipmates from the Home seeing them in a squall and in distress, soon had all their sails set, and steered for their assistance.

It appeared that the Durwan of the Livery Stables, named Darogah, is also a complainant, but being rather roughly dealt with, he could not this day appear; the case was postponed until to-morrow.

JUNE 18, 1841.

Further Particulars of the Fracas between the Jacks and the Syces. Further evidence was taken this day on the case of the row between some of the inmates of the Sailors' Home and the Syces. Nothing was proved against them, and on the contrary it was shown by the testimony of witnesses for the defence that the Syces were the aggressors. Mr. Robison reprimanded Constable Street for having taken the Jacks into custody, and dismissed the case.

INDIGO PROSPECT.—Extract from a letter from Rungpore, June 11, 1841.—The weather for the last three or four days has been rainy, and I suppose it will not clear up before the new moon; as soon as the fair weather sets in I shall begin the manufacture at two or three of the factories. The prospect of the season is still favorable, but the rain has caused the grass to grow very fast, and the weeding is getting on but slowly.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

EAST INDIA ADVOCATE, JUNE 21.

LORD ELPHINSTONE'S ADMINISTRATION.—During our connection with a portion of the Madras press (extending beyond this Journal) we have endeavoured to show up Lord Elphinstone's administration to popularity, and we have done so upon conscientious principles; as believing the Governor of Madras would (if he could) act strictly up to Elphinstone principles, to the portion of the Indian Community committed to his custodial authority. This opinion we still entertain, and the same conviction we hold in spite of this and that escapade of council imbeci-

litv — or worse ; and we shall not proselyte to a different belief upon the mere hearsay and gossip of the day—half-of-it untrue ; the rest worse. With this expression of our belief in the honesty of intention, and a warm heartedness towards public good on the part of Lord Elphinstone, our panegyric must cease for two reasons. Eulogy can sometimes be construed into flattery : this would neither please Lord E. nor suit our sequent remarks ; we shall, therefore, go more straight forwardly to work. The Governor of Madras has now had, some think, sufficient time to make himself acquainted with something beyond the mere routine of Council, and there are not wanting those who have expected, and are even still looking for, some more conformatory symptoms of statesmanship, than the simple conformation of *G. O's*. The records of Government will show how far Lord Elphinstone has met that opinion ; we mean in his capacity of Governor : for as regards his private feeling no one (at least with correctness) ever questioned its liberal tone. But then, this says much, and yet little ; the gauge is taken from public, not private acts and the measure of opinion is meted out accordingly. And it is here where men think that his Lordship's administration has fallen short of just expectation, and where the promise to the ear has been broken to the sense ; that nothing has distinguished the administration of which he is the acknowledged hand ; that no symptom of amelioration policy has come into exercise during his reign of authority, but, on the contrary, that a system of favoritism has predominated, and a recklessness of public opinion and right has prevailed. All this may or may not be true : still the entertainment of opinion amounts to no conviction, and it would be unjust, indeed if it did ; but which it can never do, thanks to the English constitution. His Lordship must allow us to install ourselves as Counsel for the defence. He came to India as a very young and inexperienced man, in the ways of diplomacy ; his lot fell upon a Presidency which, if report speak truth, is the worst managed in all India : his want of acquaintance with the principles of governance, as a consequence, (and a very natural one too) induced him to leave matters to others, over which his own prerogative ought to have been absolute,—and hence his kindly confidence has been turned to party purposes, on many occasions—as was the case, for one instance among others, at the Hills on the 17th July 1841 : when Mr. — and Mr. — overruled his Lordship's minute ! In fact, Lord Elphinstone's unsuspecting disposition leaves him at times the dupe of designing men, — as we will prove shortly to himself, the parties we allude to, and the public at large. Were he left to the unbiassed, the uninterfered with judgment and sentiment of his own breast, without the ruffings of opinion he sometimes undergoes in the Madras Council, and the thwartings which so frequently meet his views and wishes (of liberality) from Bengal and Leadenhall Street, we have authority for thinking that he would do as much good as it is known his liberal mind contemplates and desires. In proof of this, where he had the power, witness the establishment of the University ; the warm interest he has invariably taken in it, and (as some know) the difficulties he surmounted in carrying his liberal views on the matter into execution. That act of his Government is alone enough to embalm (as it will) his memory in the grateful recollection of the Native Community of Southern India. But though we concede so much, justice prompts something more, which the best of feelings would wish to see accorded. Let his Lordship put the "Growing rose to the whole wreath," and exert his prerogative in having removed from Madras that symbol of injustice—Transit Duties. The precedents for argument he has, in the abolition of these obnoxious local imposts some years back both in Bengal and at Bombay ; and the axiom that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," is enough to warrant the interference in getting Madras relieved from a tax which has been discontinued at Calcutta and Bombay, by Government orders. The friends of Lord Elphinstone hope he will do so, before he leaves them.

WRECK OF THE FERGUSSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ATHENÆUM.

MR. EDITOR.—The wreck of the ship *Fergusson* on the Barrier Reef, and the fortunate escape of all with the exception of one of the crew of that ill-fated ship, has been so partially narrated in the *United Service Gazette* of this date, that I feel it my duty, as the officers and crew of the *Fergusson* are under my care and protection, to say a few words in their behalf. Captain Vertue called upon me this morning and under feelings highly creditable to himself, he expressed

his surprise and regret that any statement of the calamity which had befallen himself and crew should appear in a public journal without one word expressive of their services upon that occasion. He assured me that the conduct of his officers and crew under circumstances of great peril, was such as gave him every satisfaction, and he bore testimony to their excellent behaviour on board the *Fergusson* throughout the previous voyage. During this conversation the commanders of the *Marquis of Hastings* and *Orient* came in, and being assured by these gentlemen that the boats of the *Fergusson* manned by her officers and crew were constantly employed between the wreck and the other vessels, and that Captain Vertue and his chief officer were most indefatigable in their exertions to hasten the rescue of the ladies, the women and soldiers from the *Fergusson*, I feel perfectly satisfied that the officers and seamen of that ship did their duty, and are justly entitled to the generous sympathy and the benevolent feeling of the community throughout this presidency.

Captain Vertue remained by the wreck every night until she was finally abandoned, and risked his life in crossing the reef in the Cutter which was upset in the surf, and himself and four seamen with great difficulty saved themselves ; it was upon this occasion that the seaman was drowned.

It appears that the narrative, to which I alluded, was hastily drawn up and without any intention of withholding from other persons that merit which is their due. Few misfortunes are more keenly felt and endured than those which cling to a seaman when thus bereft of his floating home, and as it were cast adrift upon the uncertainty of the future ; generally speaking a sense of humanity and a manly impulse of generosity greets the shipwrecked mariner in every quarter of the globe, and I feel confident that any inadvertent omission of the commander, the officers and crew of the *Fergusson* in the narrative of that misfortune which befel them on the 27th of April last, will have no effect in lessening their respective claims to the generous and humane consideration of the public at large.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
CHRIS. BIDEN.



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steam Frigate, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 19th July next.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secretary to Government
Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

At Belgaum, on the morning of the 25th Inst., the wife of Mr. W. Bertie, of the Collector's office, of a son.



CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Your kind and prompt attention to my letter of I believe the 27th inst. encourages me to trespass on you once more concerning the unpardonable negligence of the post office authorities of this place ; and as you are versed in all matters whether literary, Historical or legal, would you kindly give me your opinion on the present occasion ? The legal documents mentioned in my former letter were for the purpose of enabling my Attornies in London to recover in my name certain dividends in an affair of Bankruptcy.—Now should these documents arrive too late, that is to say, after the dividends have been paid to my detriment, would I not have a good action against the Post Master Genl. of Bombay ?

Your's truly,
F. H. D. W.

CERTAINLY not. The law protects rather than punishes the careless acts of the big wigs.

ED. B. G.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—I fully coincide in your opinion of what is inserted in your valuable paper dated the 16th Instant under the signature of "Nemo Potest servire Duobus Dominis" and I have not the least hesitation in pronouncing with Nemo that it is against all the Regulations enacted by Government for a person to hold two appointments in one and the same Department but allow me, Mr. Editor, to make the following remarks on behalf of the present uncovenanted holding such an appointment at this station.

The Kotwal of this place is a Moosallman by caste and has some knowledge of the English language though not to that qualification as can be expected from an Indo Briton, but I must in justice to him, observe that the impartial way that he conducts his official duties are much to the advantage of Government and praise worthy to himself, which I can safely vouch for, as well as several civil and military Gentle-

men who pass and repass by this route to and from Belgaum &c. and moreover by the military officers stationed at this place.

I remain sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A CONSTANT READER OF YOUR VALUABLE PAPER.
Vingorla 27th June 1841.

We have suppressed the latter part of our correspondent's letter because it was strictly libellous. Private character must be respected. We are at all times willing to give insertion to the lucubrations or complaints of all parties but will not hold ourselves as approving of their contents.

Ed. Bombay Gazette.

To Correspondents.

We beg to inform our Correspondents that we have constructed a letter Box, facing the stairs upon the first floor landing, that their communications may be dropped in at all hours without inconvenience or enquiry as to the sender.

If public patronage will warrant it we will increase the size of our Journal to double what it is at present.

We mean to have another set with the Post Office ; in the mean time we will thank our correspondents either to pay the Postage of their letters containing complaints of the Post Office authorities or address them to the Post-master at once.

MULTUS has our best thanks. At starting, necessity more than choice has compelled us to use standing matter with some disadvantage.

WE repeat the Shipping list but twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WE will be happy to see our friend "Solus"—solus after 10 A. M. any convenient day.

To our Readers.

OUR daily issues may not at first be so early as we could wish ; but our readers know the inconveniences arising from any improvement among Hindoo workmen.

SHOULD our Mofussil Subscribers consider it better to send two days issues together, on account of postage, we will be happy to do so if they will make known their wishes.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, July 5, 1841.

MADRAS papers have been received to the 26th ultimo.

CALCUTTA papers have been received to the 23rd ultimo.

WE have received the following from our valued correspondent at Canton.

"Canton, 15th April 1841.

"Here every day rumours are afloat that hostilities will commence again in course of a very short time. All the Merchants who have now come and taken up their abode at Canton will have to go back. A new Governor arrived at Canton the day before yesterday. The Hong Merchants come to Captain Elliot very frequently, but what communications takes place is not known. It is rumoured that the Chinese are making fresh preparations for War and intend to seize and arrest all the British subjects who are in Canton.

Captain Elliot sent a message yesterday to the new Governor of Canton through the Hong Merchants, saying if it be the intention of the Governor to declare war he is ready to fight. At eight o'clock P. M. the Queen's Cutter fired a gun as usual, but the people in the men of War took it for a signal of some disturbance at Canton and accordingly embarked 300 armed men in boats and sent them to assist us at Canton ; but when the cause was made known they were sent back to their respective men of War."

WE have received a communication from our China correspondent dated May 2nd the principal items of intelligence in addition to those already given in our two previous issues are that Trade assumes an aspect as if the Merchants were conscious of the necessity of making hay while the Sun shines and that the quantity of Tea for the season will be about thirty Million pounds.

Our Singapore correspondent in his letter of June 2nd observes that the market there was completely over stocked with Malwa Opium. There were about 300 Chests in the settlement and at the time of writing the price was drs. 370, and no purchasers.

WE have been favored with the following extract from a letter written by Captain Frazer of the *Corsair* addressed to a distinguished firm here.

"Singapore May 22nd 1841.

According to your request I now write you to announce my arrival here and I am happy to say that I have made a very

quick passage compared to the other vessels. I arrived here on the 20th instant, about an hour after the "Mary Gordon" and "Attil Rahoman" having beat those vessels about 32 days in the passage. I start for China tomorrow.

The "Julia" arrived here to day and the "Wild Irish Girl" has not arrived here yet,—she has got the March Mail on board."

COL VALIANT.—By an extract from the Delhi Gazette, which our readers will find in another column, we perceive it is reported that Col. Valiant of H. M.'s 40th Regt. has been placed upon Half Pay. Should this be true we are sure our Military readers will not feel more a tonishment than disgust. If it was predetermined by Government to support Major Clibborne at all hazards, a mere general order would have sufficed and a solemn court not be turned into a mockery. If on the other hand Government selected these Five old and respectable officers for the purpose of discovering their opinions of the real causes of the Nufoosk disaster upon the evidence which would be laid before them, it has as we think by this act of severity levelled a severe blow at the possibility of a pure decision being given by Military Courts: that is if they are to understand (and how can they understand otherwise?) that their favourable consideration by Government or the contrary depends upon their issue. But we hope and trust that the Delhi Gazette may be misinformed.

Our co-temporary the Courier has in his issue of Saturday last favoured his readers with a long and verbose article upon letters received from Macao via Calcutta up to the 2nd of May, which contain according to the Courier no intelligence of any event of importance having occurred since his last; beyond the simple and of course unimportant facts of Trade being carried on briskly, many ships having already sailed for England and various others being under immediate dispatch. Every thing moreover is quiet at Canton. The people well disposed towards the English, and the Provincial authorities well convinced of their inability to resist. In addition to all this the Inhabitants are said to be perfectly aware that they are indebted to the British (not the Celestial Emperor) for the safety of their city! A pretty good budget we think of no events of importance having occurred since "our last intelligence." Turn we now to the other unimportant events. They are however quite of an opposite nature and which, though they have not yet taken place, are to commence their "onward progress" before the end of May. Commercial intercourse is before then to cease, and not to be resumed until 6 months have passed away! Truly an unimportant event! There will exist moreover a necessity for increased vigilance on the part of the Senior Officer of H. M.'s Ships.

Taking what our cotemporary says to be "true, very true," we think he can but little have studied the blessings of peace, or the miseries of war, when he holds all this to be unimportant. But, taking as we fain would, his first to be the truer picture of the two, we really cannot see why Captain Elliott when leaving so prosperous a state of affairs behind him should be afraid to visit the British Possessions in the Straits, or even to pay the Courier himself a visit any more than that Mr. Ross Bell should fear Lord Auckland's frown, or Major Todd imagine he would be frozen to death by the coldness of Sir H. Pottinger's greeting. We must not be understood as wishing to defend Captain Elliott in any of his acts; but really we cannot see, how with the facts of a confiding people and a prosperous and increasing trade (this doubtless caused in no slight degree by their avowed belief of our having saved their city and which was Captain Elliott's own act) staring him in the face, our cotemporary can thus send forth his threats upon the Plenipo's devoted head. Especially when all he has to urge against this happy state of affairs is a prediction which may have originated either in a timorous correspondent or a despairing tee-to-ler.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

MODEST: YET SOMETHING COMPLIMENTARY!—On the first anniversary of our cotemporary the U. S. G. he observes:

"One year of trials and difficulties has passed away; the heavy gloom and boding thoughtfulness of the first stage of the journey has been passed, and we now travel along our destined course, with a comparative lightness of heart and blitheness of spirit."

In reviewing the progress of the past year, it might be prudent and salutary first to speak a little of ourselves, before we touch upon any other matter, and our own merits: instead of being dumb as modest men are generally accounted to be (we suppose when they think pretty highly of their merits) we confess that, on a retrospect, we cannot see or find anything worth being dumb about, or any thing highly tuned and calculated to fill us with any degree of common, not to say inordinate or excited feelings of conceit or satisfaction: much folly, much nonsense, much crudity and empty vulgarity, much want of judgement, much petulance and boasting, much that we are in truth ashamed of, and much want of more experience, care, study, and attention. We behold many things, that we would have never been the worse off had they remained unwritten, and, to close all, we may emphatically say, that of ourselves we cannot say any good thing.

A pleasing discovery this; but "a knowledge of the cause of the disease is half the cure." Go on little brother; take courage and don't be afraid.

ED. BOM. GAZ.

TIMES, JUNE 3.

QUETTAH.—The following is extract of a letter we have received from a correspondent at Quetta:

"The heat had much increased here within the last fortnight; the Thermometer varying only from about 97° to 100° in Tents, and sickness, I regret to say, is much on the increase; the admissions on the 7th being 12 in the Hospital of the 40th; indeed the Regt, since we left Deesa, on the 4th of January 1839, has had a pretty fair share of discomfort, marching and privation; and should our still right cheerful services not be required longer in the field we would fain hope that by the end of this year, we may be considered as having earned a fair and honorable claim to the repose and comforts of Poona or Belgaum, and we would be obliged to you, Sir, were you just to say as much for us in your paper some day. Col. England assumed Command of this force about a week ago, and temporary Command of the 2d Brigade devolved, the 1st on Major Hibbert 40th Foot, and the 2d on Major Brown 41st.

SCINDE.—The intention of Nusseer Khan to "come in," seems, say our correspondents from Quetta, to be now believed very generally, and Colonel Stacey has again returned with renewed hope to the negotiatory system, in which he has been baffled for a period that would have worn out the patience of any less enduring diplomatist.

On a reference to the files of our cotemporary for four months past we find the line repeated "Nusseer Khan has not come in;" we are now happy to learn that he is "coming in."

Ed. Bom Gaz.

CHINA.

We were on the *qui vive* yesterday for China news brought by the *Poppy*, and applied in every quarter where we were likely to obtain information; but all that we were able to glean was that matters remained in *status quo*. The *Courier* has been fortunate in picking up an item or two which our own papers to the 26th of April do not supply. We subjoin them.

"The subscription at Macao for Mrs. Noble amounts to between two and three thousand pounds, therefore it is but fair to infer that it has been fully ascertained, that but for such subscription she would be destitute."

Hongkong, 18th April, 1841.—I have this moment returned from Macao, and find that a mail will be made up for Singapore and Calcutta in an hour or two; I hasten to write a word or two to you—at present the naval and military forces are in a state of inactivity: the former scattered about the river and its neighbourhood; the greater part of the latter, on board ship, at Hong-kong; the remainder at Wang-tung, forming the garrison of that island—no preparations for the disembarkation of troops are in progress: many of the men are still subject to attacks of the intermittent fever. A kind of Court is sitting to enquire into the cause of the sickness at Chusan: the General is present, Colonel Burrell is present, and is permitted to put questions: the court is an open one; supplies are abundant. The greater part of the Merchants have returned from Macao to Canton, and have sent for their office establishments; they feel so secure, at the latter place, that they have requested Captain Elliot to withdraw a small guard, which he had placed on the factory. One or two ships have been dispatched with tea and others are loading. The Americans, having their cargoes ready, and having chops granted to them before they were granted to English merchants, have been able to get their vessels away the first. Scarcely any dealings have taken place, excepting by means of dollars for tea. It is presumed that it is a temporary renewal of the trade, and that the intercourse will be stopped so soon as it suits the Chinese authorities to do so. Armed Chinese vessels are cruising about the islands, and near Macao, to pounce down upon unarmed boats incautiously moving about. The persons on board the junks seem to seek for naval and military officers. The Lieutenant of the *Blenheim*, captured sometime ago, have not been heard of; the body of the late 2d Officer of the *Sophia*, (Snipe?) who was with them, has been picked up with wounds on the chest sufficiently severe to cause death. I have noted down these items in the midst of talking and great confusion.

The following are extracts from a letter from Singapore—our readers will find that though the date is not the latest there is much in the communication which is new to us:—

"Singapore, 12th May 1841.—Since our letter of the 28th ultimo, we have had several arrivals from your port and two from China. The supply of Opium and Cotton has been nearly all brought up and there is still a demand—Patna is offering at Sp. Drs. 330—Benares Sp. Drs. 350—the principal purchasers are junk people, few Europeans seem disposed to try the China market at present."

The latest letters from Macao are dated 7th April, all quiet, but parties vary so much in their ideas of the state of affairs that it is impossible to come to a conclusion; some say 20 millions of tea will be got out of Canton, while other say not one ship load will be got, time only can show when the Chief is of so vacillating a character. H. M. S. *Jupiter* passed here ten days ago on her way to Canton for European troops for China, and 400 men go on from the Straits."

We are happy to state that the *Syed Khan*, with the Hon'ble Captain Osborne on board, arrived at Canton on the morning of the 21st April."

"Since the above was in type and as we were going to press letters and papers by the *Poppy* came in, from Canton to the 3d and Singapore 31st May; all was quiet at that time—Captain Elliott had withdrawn the ships of war and troops from Canton to Whampoa. The announcement of the actual execution of Keshen is reported to be false. Opium was very dull, 370 Sp. Drs. for Patna and Benares, and 380 for Malwa. We have no time to add more."—Harkn, June 19.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, MAY 1.

GAMING TRANSACTIONS.—In the Insolvent Court yesterday, a Captain Impett, on half-pay, appeared on his petition from the Queen's Bench Prison to be discharged under the act. He was not opposed by his creditors, and his application was supported by Mr. Cooke. In this case the insolvency was solely ascribed to the heavy amount lost at play. It was set forth on the proceedings that in two years (from 1838 to 1840) no less a sum than £3 500 had been lost in gambling. There was likewise a large item for private coach-hire and admission to places of amusement of £100 a year. Mr. Commissioner Bowen asked the insolvent whether the persons to whom he lost the money were keepers of gambling-houses. The insolvent said they were generally so.—Mr. Cooke applied that a gentleman named Selby, who was a relation, might be appointed assignee as it was probable on some future occasion that the debts would be paid.—The Court ordered the insolvent to be discharged.—(Standard.)

A MILITARY TEETOTALER.—On Saturday a military officer, attired in the undress of the 43d Regiment, who had at the Station-house given the name of James Richardson, which he afterwards changed to that of John Thompson, was brought before Mr. Long, at Marlborough-street, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly in Coventry-street. From the evidence of the police it appeared that the prisoner (who recently returned from India) had for the last three days been conducting himself in so eccentric a manner as to draw the attention of the police towards him, and he had yesterday morning, while in a state of intoxication, ridden a spirited horse without stirrups about Coventry-street, to the imminent danger not only of persons passing along that crowded thoroughfare, but also of the shopkeepers' windows. The defendant, who was evidently far from being sober, declared that he was a teetotaler, which he had plenty of witnesses to prove.—Mr. Long, however, fined him 5s. for being drunk, which not having sufficient funds to discharge he was on the point of being locked up, when he applied for permission for the gaoler's accompanying him to Pall-mall, and his request being complied with, they left the office together. On the gaoler's return he stated that they had gone to the prisoner's army agent, who accommodated him with a supply of cash, and the fine was paid.—(Courier.)

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY JUNE 3RD 1841.

Since our last, Canton papers of the 1st May have been received by the *Poppy*, which arrived at Calcutta on the 17th Ultimo, having left Macao roads on the 9th May and Singapore on the 1st June. Nothing new had occurred in the Political aspect of affairs, but the conduct of the authorities and the people of Canton was peaceable and the Foreign Merchants were returning to their old residence.—The following are quoted at the prices of Imports.

Bombay Cotton	.....	Tails 8. 2 at 10
Bengal " (Jalane)	.....	10. 2 at 10. 5
Madras "	.....	10. 7
Long Cloths fine quality (white & Grey)	.....	Sp. drs. 3. 25
Cotton Yarn No. 18 to 40	.....	32 at 33
Long Ells	.....	Sp. drs. 7 at 8
Spanish Stripes	.....	1. 25 at 1. 40
Iron Rods	.....	4 at 4 1/2
Do. Bar	.....	20 at 2 1/2
Lead	.....	Sp. drs. 8

TEAS.—Continued to be purchased at high prices, and some transactions in Barter are said to have taken place.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Some small purchases have been made at the following prices.

Broach	.....	Rs. 108
Dholera	.....	102
Komptah	.....	Rs. 95 at 99

OPUM.—The Schooner *Inez* left this on the 26th Ultimo with 129 Chests on board.—The recent news from China by the *Poppy* has depressed prices.—The Stock is as follows

Balance of last year's importation	.....	Chests 6,667
Imported from the 22nd May 1840 to the 29th June 1841	.....	19,529 1/2
Exported during the same period	.....	26,196 1/2

Remaining.....Chests 8,092

EUROPE GOODS.—No sales of importance have been effected this week. The Market is unusually dull even for this season.

METALS.—

27 Tons Bar Iron	.....	290 1/2 Candy
25 Tons Rod Iron	.....	39
75 Tons Swedish Iron	.....	55
600 Cwt Lead at	.....	11 1/2
755 Brazier and Sheathing Copper at	.....	60

MARINE STORES.—Are dull of sale at our quotations.

BEER.—Has been sold at from 45 to 55 Rupees 1/2 Cask.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Very little doing at former quotations.

BILLS ON BENGAL & MADRAS.—Par. to 1/2 discount.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.—Some bills have been sold at from 2s 1/2 to 2s 1/4 at 6 months sight.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS TO ENGLAND.—£ 4 to £ 4 7/8.

Do. TO CHINA.—Rs. 20 1/2 Candy.

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